

PAR

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.
Lodg'd in a small *partition*; and the rest
Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known. *Milton.*
4. That by which different parts are separated.
It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach
us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference,
in such things indifferent as have hitherto been disputed of.
Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.
Make *partitions* of wood in a hoghead, with holes in
them, and mark the difference of their found from that of an
hoghead without such *partitions*. *Bacon.*
Partition firm and sure,
The waters underneath from those above
Dividing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Enclosures our factions have made in the church, become
a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it.
Decay of Piety.
At one end of it, is a great *partition*, designed for an
opera. *Addison.*
The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; and
where one sin has entered, legions will force their way.
Rogers's Sermons.
5. Part where separation is made.
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grails,
The well-united fods so closely lay. *Dryden.*
- TO PARTITION. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.
These sides are uniform without, though severally *partitioned*
within. *Bacon.*
- PARTLET. *n. f.* A name given to a hen; the original signifi-
cation being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck.
Hammer.
Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroofed
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakespeare.*
Tir'd with pin'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* strips. *Hall.*
Dame *partlet* was the sovereign of his heart;
He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*
- PARTLY. *adv.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some de-
gree; in part.
That part, which, since the coming of Christ, *partly* hath
embraced, and *partly* shall hereafter embrace the christian re-
ligion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of
Christ. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*
The inhabitants of Naples have been always very noto-
rious for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take
to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that
does not make labour so necessary to them, and *partly* out of
the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their
bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent hu-
mour. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- PARTNER. *n. f.* [from *part*.]
1. Partner; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.
You greet with present grace,
That he seems rapt withal. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
My noble partners
Touch you the fowlest points with sweetest terms. *Shakespeare.*
Those of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbe-
lieving work of the tower. *Raleigh's History.*
To undergo
Myself the total crime; or to accuse
My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*
Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glass, which,
proudly sitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself
brother to the sun and moon, and *partner* with the stars.
Peacocks of Geometry.
The soul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again
qualified to bear her company. *Addison.*
2. One who dances with another.
Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
I must not yet forsake you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- TO PARTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate
with a partner.
A lady who
So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'st king double: to be *partner'd*
With tomboys, hir'd with self-exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakespeare.*
- PARTNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *partner*.]
1. Joint interest or property.
He does possession keep,
And is too wife to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden.*
2. The union of two or more in the same trade.
'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, *partnerships* and all man-
ner of civil dealings, to have a strict regard to the disposition
of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*
- PARTOOK. Preterite of *partake*.
- PARTURITION. *n. f.* [from *parturire*, Fr. *parturis*, Welsh; *perdis*, Lat.]
A kind of game.
The king is come out to seek a flea, as when one doth hunt
a *partridge* in the mountains. *Sam. xxvi. 20.*

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- PARTURIENT. *adj.* [from *parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.
PARTURITION. *n. f.* [from *parturire*, Latin.] The state of
being about to bring forth.
Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the pre-
vious conditions of birth, but also unto the *parturition* or very
birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- PARTY. *n. f.* [from *partis*, French.]
1. A number of persons confederated by familiarity of design
or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.
When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambi-
guity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the
slave of vain glory or a party. *Locke.*
This account of party patches will appear improbable to
those, who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*
Party writers are so sensible of the secret virtue of an in-
nuendo, that they never mention the question at length. *Spectator.*
This party rage in women only serves to aggravate animos-
ities that reign among them. *Addison's Spectator, No 81.*
As he never leads the conversation into the violence and
rage of party disputes, I listened to him with pleasure. *Taylor.*
Division between those of the same party, exposes them to
their enemies. *Pope.*
The most violent party men are such, as, in the conduct of
their lives, have discovered least sense of religion or mora-
lity. *Swift.*
2. One of two litigants.
When you are hearing a matter between party and party,
if pinched with the cholic, you make faces like mummers,
and dismiss the controversy more entangled by your hearing;
all the peace you make in their cause, is calling both parties
knaves. *Shakespeare.*
The cause of both parties shall come before the judges.
Exodus xxii. 9.
If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his
adversary; such excommunication shall not bar his ad-
versary from his action. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
3. One concerned in any affair.
The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The trespass of the queen. *Shakespeare.*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakespeare.*
4. Side; persons engaged against each other.
Our Foes compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd:
The peace, both parties want, is like to last. *Dryden.*
5. Cause; side.
Hegle came in, to make their party good, *Dryden.*
6. A select assembly.
Let me extol a cat, on oysters fed,
If I have a party at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*
If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation,
they might be welcome at every party, where there was the
least regard for politeness or good sense. *Swift.*
7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to,
another.
As the paced on, she was stopped with a number of trees,
so thickly placed together, that she was afraid the should,
with rushing through, stop the speech of the lamentable party,
which she was so desirous to understand. *Sidney.*
The minister of justice may, for public example, vir-
tuously will the execution of that party, whose pardon another,
for consanguinity's sake, as virtuously may desire. *Hooker.*
If the jury found, that the party slain was of English race,
it had been adjudged felony. *Davies on Ireland.*
How shall this be compass'd? canst thou bring me to the
party? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
The smoke received into the nostrils, causes the party to
lie as if he were drunk. *Albat's Description of the World.*
The imagination of the party to be cured, is not needless to
concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the
party wounded. *Bacon's Natural History.*
He that confesses his sin, and prays for pardon, hath pun-
ished his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by
the offended party, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*
Though there is a real difference between one man and
another, yet the party, who has the advantage, usually mag-
nifies the inequality. *Collier on Pride.*
8. A detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded that party sent
thither.
- PARTY-COLOURED. *adj.* [from *party* and *coloured*.] Having diversity
of colours.
The fulsome ewes,
Then conceiving, did, in yeasting time,
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*
The leopard was valuing himself upon the lustre of his
party-coloured skin. *L'Estrange.*
From one father both,
Both girl with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*
Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie. *Dryden.*
I looked

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- I looked with as much pleasure upon the little *party-coloured*
assembly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Addison's Spectator.*
Nor is it hard to beautify each month
With files of *party-colour'd* fruits. *Phillips.*
Four knives in garb succinct, a trusty band,
And *party-coloured* troops, a shining train,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*
- PARTY-JURY. *n. f.* [in law.] A jury in some trials half fo-
reigners and half natives.
- PARTY-MAN. *n. f.* [from *party* and *man*.] A factious person; an
abettor of a party.
- PARTY-WALL. *n. f.* [from *party* and *wall*.] Wall that separates one
house from the next.
'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole
story of the *party-walls*, before they work up the fronts.
Maxon's Mechanical Exercises.
- PARTY-WIS. *n. f.* [Fr.] A church or church porch: applied to the
meetings or law-disputes among young students in the inns of
courts, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *dispu-
tation in parvis*. *Bailey.*
- PARTVITUDE. *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleness; mi-
nuteness.
The little ones of *partvitude* cannot reach to the same
floor with them. *Glanville.*
- PARTVITY. *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleness; minute-
ness.
What are these for fineness and *partvity*, to those minute
animalcula discovered in pepper-water. *Roy.*
- PAS. *n. f.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost.
In her poor circumstances, the still prefer'd the mien of a
gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, the
would not yield the *pas* to the best of them. *Arbutnot.*
- PASCHAL. *adj.* [from *pasch*, French; *paschalis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the paslover.
2. Relating to Easter.
- PASH. *n. f.* [from *pas*, Spanish.] A kiss. *Hammer.*
Thou want it a rough *pas*, and the shoos that I have,
To be full like me. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
- TO PASH. *v. a.* [from *pas*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush.
With my armed fist
I'll *pass* him o'er the face. *Shakespeare.*
Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and *pass* thee dead. *Dryden.*
- PASQUE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *pasqua*, Latin.]
The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in
a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; out of the
middle of which rises a pointy beak, for the most part,
with chives, which afterward becomes a fruit, in which the
seeds are gathered, as it were in a little head, each ending
in a small hair: to which must be added some little leaves,
encompassing the pedicle below the flower; as the anemone,
from which the *pasque-flower* differs in the seeds, ending in a
tail. *Miller.*
- PASQUIL. *n. f.* [from *pasquina*, a statue at Rome, to
PASQUIN. which they affix any lampoon or paper of
PASQUINADE. satirical observation.] A lampoon.
He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and
down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Havel.*
The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-
days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters,
without sense, truth, or wit. *Tatler, No 92.*
- TO PASS. *v. a.* [from *passer*, French; *passus*, a step, Latin.]
1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be pro-
gressive.
Tell him his long trouble is *passing*
Out of this world. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
If I have found favour in thy sight, *pass* not away from
thy servant. *Genesis.*
While my glory *passeth* by, I will put thee in a cleft of the
rock, and will cover thee, while I *pass* by. *Exodus xxxiii. 22.*
Thus will I cut off him that *passeth* out, and him that
returneth. *Ezekiel xxxv. 7.*
They took the fords of Jordan, and suffered not a man to
pass over. *Judges iii. 28.*
This heap of this pillar be witness, that I will not *pass*
over to thee, and that thou shalt not *pass* over it and this
pillar unto me for harm. *Genesis xxxi. 52.*
An idea of motion not *passing* on, is not better than idea
of motion at rest. *Locke.*
Heedless of those cares, with anguish stung,
He felt their fleeces as they *pass'd* along. *Pope.*
If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and sel-
dom *pass* on to him that directed it. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
2. To go; to make way.
Her face, her hands were torn
With *passing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*
3. To make transition from one thing to another.
Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to
those innocer ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pass*
from just to unjust. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

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4. To vanish; to be lost.
Trust not too much to that enchanting face;
Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*
5. To be spent; to go away.
The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that
space of duration, which *passed* between some fixed period
and the being of that thing. *Locke.*
We see, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on
one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of
ideas that *pass* in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that
earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part
of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is. *Locke.*
6. To be at an end; to be over.
Their officious haste,
Who would before have born him to the sky,
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *pass'd*. *Dryden.*
Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly.
7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state.
The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shakespeare.*
8. To be changed by regular gradation.
Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs;
a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbutnot.*
9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.
Why this *passeth*, Mr. Ford—you are not to go loose any
longer, you must be pinioned. *Shakespeare.*
10. To be in any state.
I will cause you to *pass* under the rod, and I will bring you
into the bond of the covenant. *Ezekiel xx. 37.*
11. To be enacted.
Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those
things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which
still *passed*, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*
Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons,
and some think they may be rejected. *Swift.*
This pernicious project, if *passed* into a law, would have
been of the worst consequence. *Swift.*
12. To be effected; to exist. Unless this may be thought a
noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it
came to the *pass* that.
I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *pass*
that the church should every where have able preachers to in-
struct the people. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*
When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, it
came to *pass* that the former opinion of their good faith made
them almost invincible. *Bacon's Essays.*
13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money
will not *pass*.
That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice. *Hudibras.*
Their excellencies will not *pass* for such in the opinion of
the learned, but only as things which have less of error in
them. *Dryden.*
False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood,
and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted
with good. *Filston on the Classics.*
The grossest suppositions *pass* upon them, that the wild Irish
were taken in toys; but that, in some time, they would
grow tame. *Swift.*
14. To be practised artfully or successfully.
This practice hath most shrewdly *pass'd* upon thee;
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,
Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakespeare.*
Though frauds may *pass* upon men, they are as open as the
light to him that searches the heart. *L'Estrange.*
15. To be regarded as good or ill.
He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the re-
formed; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, 'till 'tis
proved one in us. *Atterbury.*
16. To occur; to be transacted.
If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have
recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our
own mind. *Watts's Logic.*
17. To be done.
Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in
prayers, provided that no indirect act *pass* upon them to de-
file them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
18. To heed; to regard.
As for these filken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;
It is to you, good people, that I speak,
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakespeare.*
19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.
Though well we may not *pass* upon his life,
Without the form of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a courtly to our wrath. *Shakespeare.*
20. To be supremely excellent.
21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.
To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy punctos. *Shakespeare.*
Both advance
Against each other, and with sword and lance
They lash, they foist, they *pass*; they strive to bore
Their corselets. *Dryden.*